



Squad STX puts cadets' leadership skills to the test

Page 3



Cadets get a whiff of chemical warfare at NBC committee

Page 6

WARRIOR



LEADER

Vol. 4, No. 3

2000 ROTC Advanced Camp, Fort Lewis, Washington

July 20, 2000

Top brass visit camp

Army Secretary, Chief of Staff, visit 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp



Al Zdarsky

Watching cadets train at the Field Leadership Reaction Course are (left to right) Gen. Eric K. Shinseki, Chief of Staff of the Army, Lt. Gen. James T. Hill, commander of I Corps and Fort Lewis and Maj. Gen. Stewart W. Wallace, commander of U.S. Army Cadet Command.

By 2nd Lt. Andrew Exum

The Army's top two leaders visited the 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp in the span of a week this month. Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera was at Fort Lewis on July 6 and 7, preceded on June 29 and 30 by Gen. Eric Shinseki, Chief of Staff of the Army. Both came to ROTC Advanced Camp as part of their visits.

Gen. Shinseki briefly toured the camp area and then paid cadets a visit at the Field Leadership Reaction Course. Lt. Col. James Waldo, FLRC Committee Chief, escorted Shinseki around his site while lieutenants briefed the general on the value of the training there.

Shinseki watched several squads of cadets negotiate obstacles and work through their troop leadership procedures. Impressed, he presented one lucky cadet with his coin for his hard work completing one of the problems.

One of Gen. Shinseki's goals as chief of staff has been to continue and

improve upon leadership development like the ROTC program. Shinseki points to the Army's emphasis on leadership as the trait which best distinguishes it from other branches of the military.

"We are about leadership," Shinseki said. "It is our stock in trade, and it is what makes us different. We take soldiers who enter the force and grow them into leaders for the next generation of soldiers. We will continue to develop those leaders through study in the institutional schoolhouse, through field experiences gained in operational assignments, and through personal study and professional readings ... we invest today in the nation's leadership for tomorrow."

Fort Lewis and Advanced Camp next hosted Caldera.

Maj. Brian Butler, Caldera's public affairs officer, said a trip to Fort Lewis had been on the secretary's mind for quite some time.

"He's been planning this for 4-5 months now, talking about coming

out here."

Butler added that the secretary's support for the ROTC program throughout the years has been constant and unwavering. He mentioned that Caldera himself was once a lieutenant in the Army, commissioned through West Point in 1978.

For his part, Caldera made no secret of his enthusiasm for the ROTC program and the ongoing training here.

"I wanted to come out here to Fort Lewis, particularly while all the ROTC training was going on, to see the great young men and women going through ROTC ..."

"ROTC is very important," Caldera added. "It produces 70% of the lieutenants every year, and you never know—from one of these young men and women, there might be a future Schwarzkopf or Eisenhower!"

Secretary Caldera also spoke of the way Fort Lewis is being used as a transformation hub for the Army and the need to improve upon what is

already a potent fighting force.

"Today they are the best army in the world—the best that's ever existed. But we can make them that much better."

Part of Caldera's visit included a trip to the ROTC Individual Tactical Training site, part of the 2000 Advanced Camp. Capt. Michael Parsons of the ITT committee showed Caldera a layout of the site and then escorted the secretary and Lt. Gen. James T. Hill, commander of I Corps and Fort Lewis, on a tour of the famed Audie Murphy Assault Course.

Jonathan Pipkins-Smith, a 5th Regiment cadet from New Mexico Military Institute, described his reaction upon seeing the secretary, Hill and all the media following his team on the assault course: "I looked up and saw the general's stars and thought, 'Oh my god, oh my god! We gotta get through this quick!'"

Earlier in the day, Sec. Caldera visited 4th Regiment cadets preparing to deploy to the field. Cadet Lenore Moskey, from the University of North Carolina, said that the secretary's visit meant a lot to her and her platoon.

"It was special. It meant a lot that he could stop by and see us ... he addressed us very easily and answered my questions on women in combat fairly."

"He motivated me," Moskey admitted. "I was feeling kinda down and he pumped me up. I'm ready to go again."

Hill summed up the importance of the visits from the two men.

"It gives us a chance to show the secretary and the chief what we're doing in transforming and training the Army. You can talk about transformation," the general laughed, "but we're doing it!"

Hill described the ROTC training he had observed as being "first class."

"This is exciting. I was one of the people who established Fort Lewis as the summer training center for ROTC, and to come back and actually be here for it is great."

INSIDE: From campus to camp - teachers go tactical and train with troops Pg.8

Korea raised the price of freedom

By **Bob Rosenburgh**

We’ve all heard it said that freedom isn’t free, but for many who have never felt the hardships of war, that phrase has the ring of simple sloganeering. Only the American veterans who have stood in the crosshairs of enemy guns, felt the cold steel of a bayonet or spent long months and years fighting against a foreign foe can truly know the human cost of liberty.

Recently, the Department of Defense admitted that the cost in lives lost during the Koren War had been accidentally overestimated. Because of a simple clerk’s error, the official tally for the last 50 years has been about 54,000 American deaths in the theater of operations. Early in June this year, however, an audit by DOD’s Korean War Commemoration Committee discovered that service-member deaths outside of Korea had been inadvertantly added, resulting in an adjusted number of 36,516 war-related deaths. The number is smaller, but the tragedy of that brutal conflict is not decreased a single bit. The Americans who died there are still part of the long list of those who paid the price of freedom for all.

The United States Department of Veterans Affairs keeps a running tally on the number of those who served, a listing that goes back to the very birth of our nation. Among the figures they tabulate are the numbers of Americans who served in the armed forces of any given war, as well as the sobering figure of how many died to



defend the homeland. The statistics represent a total number of uniformed, active duty personnel during a given era represented by a major conflict. The number of dead listed are those who died while on active duty from all causes, not just combat. Some fought in two or more conflicts and are counted once for each separate war. A look at those numbers may serve to enlighten those who are now enjoying the fruits of their sacrifice.

The American Revolution required 290,000 troops to drive out the British, 4,000 of whom were killed before the final victory. In 1812, 2,000 soldiers out of a force of 287,000 gave their lives to drive the English away once again.

Westward expansion resulted in battles with the native Americans in which 106,000 United States troops fought from 1817 to 1898. 1,000 uniformed soldiers died through the course of those conflicts, but 13,000 out of 79,000 died fighting Mexico from 1846 to 1848.

In the Civil War, more Americans died than in any other war. Lincoln’s force of 2,213,000 lost 364,000 through the course of conflict. Adding the South’s 133,821 dead from their army of 1,000,000, the total from 1861 to 1865 is 497,821,

Then came the Spanish-American war which, including the Philippine Insurrection, lasted from 1898 to 1902. American forces numbered 392,000. Of those, 11,000 died.

During World War I, the first global conflict, United States forces fought for the last two years

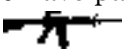
out of a total of five, but 4,744,000 Americans stood to arms. This time the death toll came to 116,000.

Then came World War II. In the greatest mobilization of armies in the history of the world, America sent 16,535,000 troops to war and 406,000 to their deaths. The Korean War quickly followed, with 6,807,000 military personnel and the adjusted loss of 36,516.

During the Vietnam War era, 1964 to 1975, 9,200,000 Americans served in the armed forces. While more than 58,000 deaths are counted as direct casualties of the war itself, a total of 109,000 died on duty in that time frame. Similarly, the Gulf War era which began in August of 1990 is still open today. As of July 1, 1999, 3,900,000 Americans are counted as Gulf War era veterans and since its start 9,600 have died while in service.

It should also be noted that many veterans died after leaving the service from causes that came during their tour of duty. Their numbers, and the numbers of those who survived but now live with lifelong disabilities from wounds and other causes, are not included in these listings. Nor are most of the small conflicts around the world that happened between the major wars, such as the Boxer Rebellion, pre-war convoy operations to Britain, operation Urgent Fury and Just Cause. Realizing that the total is greater than a simple tabulation of all the figures above, that very limited listing is a glimpse at freedom’s true price to America.

Since the Revolutionary War, 41,882,000 Americans have served on active duty to defend the nation, the Constitution and the freedom of all our citizens. From their ranks, 1,091,200 have paid the ultimate price to ensure liberty.



Look before you leap!

By **Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Dwight Riggs**

“It is not good to have zeal without knowledge, nor to be hasty and miss the way.”
Proverbs 19:2

Joni Earekson Toda, a youthful teenage girl in Maryland and a lover of horses, went swimming in Chesapeake Bay one summer day several years ago. She dived from a floating raft, hit her head on a sand bar, and floated to the surface, unconscious. She was paralyzed from her neck to her toes - for life. The water was too shallow for diving. Today, thirty years later, she sits in a wheelchair, with no control over her lower body and only minimal use of her arms. Her horse-riding days are past. She failed to look before she leaped!

Her tragic experience illustrates Solomon’s wise observation: be sure proper knowledge accompanies your enthusiasm. Yes, it’s good to have sincere zeal, drive, and enthusiasm, but without proper, informed knowledge, you will quickly miss the way; you will end up at the wrong place; you will embarrass and even harm yourself. You will be like the fireman rushing from the fire station, eager to extinguish the fire, but failing to correctly

copy down the address where the fire occurs. He is first to arrive, but at the wrong place, and without proper equipment!

This proverb is clear in its assessment of informed knowledge before diving into a pool, extinguishing a fire, purchasing a car, investing in real estate, marrying, or pursuing a career in the Army as an officer. Balance your enthusiasm with accurate knowledge. Get the facts, all the facts, before you decide! Don’t lead with your feelings; lead with your thinking!

But there’s an overlooked truth in this short proverb, and that truth is in the common word “knowledge.” This word does not mean knowledge in the general sense of chemical, mathematical, historical, scientific, or military knowledge, but specifically “knowledge of God; knowing what the Bible teaches about God, His nature, His standards, His Son. Solomon consistently uses this word “knowledge” in the book of Proverbs as referring to the “knowledge and wisdom of God.” If you reject this knowledge of God and ignore how to worship and follow Him, then you will speedily miss the way. You will end up in the wrong place - away from God.

You may be successful in your military career. You may get promoted to colonel or even major

general. You are motivated and have a commanding knowledge of staff procedures and you are a good decision-maker. You motivate soldiers, score 300 on every PT test.

“I’ve arrived,” you assure yourself after a twenty-five year career. Yes, you “arrived” all right - but at the wrong place - without God. You missed the way.

Two other Proverbs comment on Proverbs 19:2. The first is in Proverbs 1:7 where Solomon teaches “The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge, but fools despise wisdom and discipline.” Note where true knowledge begins: by fearing, submitting to, and worshipping God. The second is Proverbs 14:12: “There is a way that seems right to a man, but in the end it leads to death.” Note in this verse sincerity alone does not assure safe arrival at your destination. You can be sincerely enthusiastic - but miss the way and end up in the wrong place, the place of death.

Where does the knowledge of God fit into your military career? Is your knowledge of Him minimal, moderate, and meaningless? If so, then you may miss your eternal destination. If your knowledge of Him is magnificent and meaningful, then you will arrive safely at your eternal destination - in the presence of God and His Son.

WARRIOR LEADER

Vol. 4, No. 3 - 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp,
Fort Lewis, Wash. July 20, 2000

ADVANCED CAMP COMMANDER
Col. Daniel S. Challis

This Army funded newspaper is an authorized publication for members of the U.S. Army and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Contents of the **WARRIOR LEADER** are not necessarily official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of Defense, Department of the Army, or HQ , 4th Region (ROTC). It is published using offset process by the Public Affairs Office, 4th Region (ROTC). Printed circulation: 4700. Submission of stories, editorials or news of interest is encouraged. The editor reserves the right to edit all input based on space limitations and command policy. Letters and inquiries should be addressed to: HQ, 4th Region (ROTC), U.S. Army Cadet Command, ATTN: ATOD-PAO(Attn:

PAO - Capt. Stone), Box 339512, Fort Lewis, Wash. 98433-9512, or phone (DSN) 357-7473, (Commercial) (253) 967-7473.

Public Affairs Officer - Lt. Col. Margie Griffith
Deputy PAO - Capt. Woody Stone
Command Info. Off./Editor - Bob Rosenburgh
Staff Writers - 2nd Lt. Greg Darling, 2nd Lt. Andrew Exum, 2nd Lt. Erica Iverson

In the STX

Squad situational tactical exercise puts leadership skills to the test

**Story and photos by
2nd Lt. Greg Darling**

Hiding "in the sticks," two 3rd Regiment cadets keep the enemy's heads down during an intense "fire fight" with the OPFOR. The Squad STX committee makes extensive use of MILES combat simulation equipment and blank ammunition for training realism in this important Advanced Camp event.

The fundamental core of field-level training for ROTC cadets consists of basic infantry tactics. It is the 10-person rifle squad that personifies this essential function of the modern infantry force.

Squad situational tactical exercises (STX) are the first significant opportunity for 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp cadets to operate together in a field environment. Field Manual 7-8 is their reference "bible" for the various missions they will undertake and, before arrival at camp, they are expected to be very familiar with the contents of the text.

Squad STX is a five-day event for Advanced Camp cadets using mission scenarios that require cadets to react toward the goal of achieving the tactical objective. For each training lane a squad leader is chosen at random, then given a mock situation and mission statement. They have 45 minutes to devise a plan and present it to the rest of the squad in a clear, concise manner. Their format is the standard Army operations order, so squad leaders follow this matrix to more easily organize their plan briefing.

Squad leaders are graded by trained evaluators on their proficiency in basic FM 7-8 knowledge, infantry tactics, confidence in presenting the plan, and the level of control they have over the squad upon "enemy contact."

The opposing forces (OPFOR)



Cadet Andrew Kirby from North Carolina State University, serving as squad leader, conceals himself while under fire during squad STX.

challenging the cadets come primarily from 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division at Ft. Lewis. Since they already have extensive field experience as professional soldiers, these men often find the inexperienced actions of the cadets somewhat humorous. Spc. William Stone and Spc. Nash Stratton, after completely "destroying" a particular squad of cadets, remarked about their observations during their time at camp.

"A lot of cadets know their tactics by the book," said Stone, "but as far as employing the tactics, they generally don't do very well. They make a lot of noise, [while moving through the brush], and


they like to bunch up together, which is why it's easier for us to take them out."

Despite the skill of the OPFOR, cadets still glean a wealth of information during their five-day stay in the Olympic forests of Ft. Lewis. Cadet Andrew Kirby, from North Carolina State University, gratefully accepted the criticisms of his evaluator in order to improve his own performance and the success of his squad.

"There's a lot of things you need to think about in 45 minutes," said Kirby, "and if you don't remember to brief certain things you can really wreck your mission."

Control of the squad members,

while under stress, is often the most difficult element for cadets to overcome. When enemy contact is made, the squad must react together, as a cohesive unit to successfully complete their mission. Kirby continued, "You've really got to motivate your people, and if they're tired and they're down, they're not going to move [when they need to] and you are going to fail your mission."

After completing Squad STX, cadets are well rehearsed and prepared to take on the equally challenging Platoon STX. Their success in small unit operations is a progressive step toward future leadership positions and larger command responsibilities. 



A cadet leader briefs his operations orders using a terrain model to aid cadets in their understanding of mission requirements.

'Go for the Gold!'

Best of the best cadets are vets



Cadet Jaqueline Blando from the University of Hawaii is a shining example of how an exceptional soldier can become a Green to Gold cadet.

By 2nd Lt. Andrew Exum

For many of the cadets going through 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp, this training marks the first time they have been immersed in a military environment 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

But for others, this army thing is old hat. Among the many prior-service cadets at Advanced Camp, Green-to-Gold cadets comprise a significant percentage.

ROTC officials estimate that more than ten percent of the cadets at Advanced Camp are Green-to-Gold cadets. These cadets are former enlisted personnel who have separated from their active duty units in order to complete their college degrees and become officers.

The most common route to Green-to-Gold involves soldiers with at least two years of service filling out the necessary paperwork and getting it approved by Cadet Command. Unit commanders play a large role in getting soldiers to participate in the program, and the Army also provides pamphlets and flyers advertising the program to enlisted soldiers.

Cadet Micah Allen from the University of Oregon was serving in a military intelligence detachment in England when he learned of the Green-to-Gold program.

"The supervisor I was working for kept encouraging me and telling me, 'hey, you need to become an officer.'"

From there, it was just a matter of getting the people in the United Kingdom to send the

paperwork in. Allen struggled to explain to the personnel in England what exactly the program was.

"There was a guy who applied the year before I did, but most people would ask, 'what's Green-to-Gold?'"

Indeed, one of the biggest problems facing the Green-to-Gold program has been publicity. Despite Army advertisement and promotion by unit commanders, many enlisted personnel still are not aware of the program.

That's a shame, notes Allen, because he says his experience in Green-to-Gold has been a good one.

"It's worthwhile. It's pretty much all new to me, so I'm learning a lot—more than I thought. But I pretty much came into it with an open mind."

In fact, most cadets expressed satisfaction with the Green-to-Gold program.

"So far it's been good," says Cadet Jacqueline Blando from the University of Hawaii. "I can spend the time on classes that I need to."

But despite the overwhelming success of the program thus far, the system is—like all things in the Army - always subject to review.

Cadet Paul McManus, for example, says ROTC should make some sort of exception for Green-to-Gold cadets, especially those who were once noncommissioned officers in the Regular Army.

"I think they should have a shorter version for Green-to-Gold cadets. We don't need to learn the [drill and ceremony] stuff they learn in the MS I year," the cadet from New Mexico State University says.

But one of the strengths of the Green-to-Gold program is the way in which it infuses experienced soldiers into the cadet ranks who can then teach their peers. In ROTC units, Green-to-Gold cadets often find themselves teaching basic soldiering skills that the full-time instructors don't have the time to cover.

Also, cadets with real-world experiences like Allen's help to advertise the many exciting opportunities that await fellow cadets in the Army upon their commissioning.

And McManus admits that he is happy to be part of the program.

"It's a way to pay for school and a way to move up in the Army," he said.

And with incentives like that, few would bet against the Green-to-Gold program continuing to thrive in the future.



Top camp APFT scores released

With all the camp Army Physical Fitness Tests in and cadets moving on to other things at 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp, the Warrior Leader staff decided to honor those cadets who excelled in the APFT by netting the highest extended scale scores at camp.

Special recognition goes out to Aron Hauquitz, a 1st Regiment cadet from Shippensburg University, and Sara Haines, a fourth regiment cadet from Washington University. Hauquitz and Haines scored the highest this summer for males and females respectively. Hauquitz and Haines both notched an eye-opening 378 on push-ups, sit-ups and the two-mile run.

Below are the highest APFT scores broken down by gender and regiment.

1st Regiment		
Male		
Hauquitz.....	378	A4
Female		
Evans.....	359	B1
2nd Regiment		
Male		
Carricarte.....	348	A2
Female		
Love.....	364	A2
3rd Regiment		
Male		
Calmes.....	365	B4
Female		
Wilson.....	347	B1
4th Regiment		
Male		
Flanagan.....	358	A1
Female		
Haines.....	378	A3
5th Regiment		
Male		
Guderski.....	355	B3
Female		
Mannshogren.....	330	B3
6th Regiment		
Male		
Glandorf.....	342	B3
Female		
Desitter.....	369	B2
7th Regiment		
Male		
Blindauer.....	352	B2
Female		
Jackson.....	343	A4
8th Regiment		
Male		
Triglia.....	339	A3
Female		
Olivia.....	326	A1
9th Regiment		
Male		
Amacher.....	349	B1
Female		
Sinnott.....	347	B1
10th Regiment		
Male		
Valentin.....	358	B2
Female		
Wesolowski.....	322	A3
11th Regiment		
Male		
Russell.....	365	B1
Female		
Rigaud.....	321	A3



Camp cadets are giving the gift of life

Story and photo by 2nd Lt. Stefanie Gomez

Blood. It's the stuff of battlefields and horror flicks. Moses wrote about it in the book of Leviticus: "the life of a creature is in its blood." Blood is also saving lives in hospital emergency rooms - at least for now - because someone was willing to make a blood donation.

Giving blood is one of the most noble and selfless acts someone can do. It's especially important when you consider that ROTC cadets and cadre have the opportunity to give blood during camp this year, thereby helping keep the blood supply in this area fully stocked. "As future leaders the cadets are showing selfless service by donating their blood," said 2nd Lt. Jannell Fernandez.

Lt. Col. Steve Beardsley, the chief of the Armed Services Blood Bank at Madigan Army Medical Center, said the Madigan blood bank is the main military source of blood in the Pacific Northwest. Military personnel from all services who donate their blood, within a three-hour driving range from Fort Lewis to as far north as Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, significantly help replenish the Western Regional Command sister services. Lt. Col. Joan Vanderlaan, 4th ROTC Region and Advanced Camp nurse, emphasized that other military installations also receive ROTC-donated blood by priority.

The ROTC blood drive brought in nearly 1,000 units during Advanced Camp 1999, or 110 to 115 units per regiment. Usually, an individual donates a pint of blood, which is equal to one unit of blood. ROTC supplies the Madigan blood bank throughout the summer

months. This saved \$68,000, equivalent to one-third of the Madigan budget for all resources, during 1999 Advanced Camp. The Madigan blood bank staff hope to reach the same goal for 2000 Advanced Camp.

Even though there is a constant demand for blood donors, safety is always a priority. Before donating blood, the donor participates in a screening process, including an interview of the individual's sexual background, a survey that covers colds to body piercing and a blood screen. Vanderlaan also stressed the importance of donating blood now, because, "there may be a time when cadets may be excluded from donating blood due to world travel and deployments." For example, if a soldier served in Korea north of Seoul or in England, they are excluded from donating blood due to possible exposure to malaria and other diseases.


At Fort Lewis, Madigan is taking the lead as new tests are being provided and studied by the Food and Drug Administration.

"With consent of the donor, nucleic acid testing is being offered as a possible replace-



Cadet Jason Hanson of Southwest Texas State College relaxes as H3 William Mills, a Navy medical technician working at Madigan Army Medical Center, draws a unit of donated blood.

ment to the current HIV and hepatitis screening," said Vanderlaan. Nucleic acid testing is considered more precise in detecting HIV, the Hepatitis C virus, and can detect these viruses much earlier in donors." Not only does this give the blood donor early notification that they are infected with such viruses, but, it may also allow volunteers to treat the disease before any further damage occurs and it reduces contamination of the Madigan blood supply.

2000 ROTC Advanced Camp cadets and cadre are setting the standard for leadership, as they lead the way in donating blood for the new year. 

Cadets learn about machine guns from school teacher, drill sergeants

Compiled by PAO and MG Committee staff

Oklahoma may seem like a big state, but it was a small world for two cadets training at the Machine Gun Committee as they bumped into some old Okie friends here at Fort Lewis.

The first, Cadet Brad Golden, received a bit of a shock when he moved into a training station at the M-60 range and looked up to see one of his former high school teachers.

Currently a student at the University of Colorado, Golden discovered his former history teacher, Command Sgt. Maj. Robert Donahue, teaching employment of the M-60 and Platoon Sector Sketch. Donahue serves with the 1st Bn, 355th Regt. in Wichita Falls, Texas, an Army Reserve training battalion within the 95th Division (IT) with its headquarters in Oklahoma City, Okla. The 95th is providing all of the instruction for the M-60 machine gun range for ROTC Advanced Camp, supported by the 55th Air Defense Artillery Battalion.

Golden, of Company A, 3rd Regiment, said, "I always thought Mr. Donahue had some military service and might still be serving, but he never really said so when I was in school. I was real surprised when I saw him on the range."

"I've run into some former students before when my unit conducts its usual mission of initial entry training at Fort Sill," Donahue said, "but this is the first time we've supported Advanced Camp. I was really hoping

to see some former students come through, and sure enough, Brad did."

Donahue teaches at Jesuit College Preparatory School in Dallas, Texas.

Golden, majoring in Chinese and Asian studies, is looking forward to his commissioning next year.

"It will be fun to go back to school and have Donahue give me that first salute!" said Golden.

It also felt a bit like de'ja vu to Cadet Arthur J. Nelson of Company A, 3rd Regiment. He began his training at the machine gun range and found his trainers to be two of his former drill sergeants from his time as a Field Artillery cannoner undergoing One Station Unit Training as a private at Fort Sill, Okla., in 1998.

Nelson, a student at Western Michigan University, immediately recognized Army Reserve drill sergeants Sgt. 1st Class Luther Shoffitt, and Staff Sgt. Keith Surney, as they instructed on the M-60 machine gun. The two drill sergeants, both from Wichita Falls, Texas, are part of the 95th Division (IT).


In 1998, Nelson joined the Michigan National Guard, and was sent to Fort Sill for his initial entry training. Drill sergeants Shoffitt and Surney were completing part of their annual training as drill sergeants in Battery E, 1st/79th Field Artillery Battalion, the unit to which Nelson was assigned.

When asked to compare his basic training

experience at Fort Sill with what he had experienced so far in ROTC Advanced Camp, Nelson responded, "Here at Advanced Camp, the cadets come with a wide range of abilities and experiences. In basic, we all started out even, as none of us really knew anything about the Army. Yet, that made us all open to new ideas."

Nelson also said, "Going through those 14 weeks of OSUT has made me a better soldier than many of my fellow cadets who have not had that experience. I'm much better off for having had the excellent instruction and Army indoctrination those drill sergeants such as Shoffitt and Surney provided me. They taught me well and instilled values."

Asked about Nelson, Shoffitt and Surney responded that after he identified himself to them, they immediately remembered him, because he was an exceptional young soldier. "As drill sergeants, we've probably trained more than a thousand soldiers, but the ones we remember are those who were difficult to train, and the ones who really shined, like Cadet Nelson," Shoffitt said. "We're not surprised to see that he will earn a commission."

One indicator of how well they trained Nelson, and how much he remembered, is his performance on the M-60 range. He won the award for fastest disassembly and assembly of the M-60. 

NBC presents unique challenges

Story and photos by 2nd Lt. Greg Darling

“Walk towards my voice, cadet, wave your arms and do not rub your face!” The familiar words of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical committee members ring ever true in the minds of ROTC Advanced Camp cadets; a clear reminder of their encounter with CS gas.

Considered by many to be a right of passage into the Army system, passing through the gas chamber serves as that unforgettable experience furnishing many a war story, and drawing a knowing chuckle from experienced bystanders.

Lt. Col. Krisma Dewitt, Professor of Military Science at the University of South Dakota, and officer-in-charge of the NBC course has a well-trained and motivated staff which teaches Advanced Camp cadets basic [NBC] survival skills. She said, “NBC skills are something every soldier needs to know. Our purpose is to introduce people to all the environments on the battle field, NBC being one of those.”

The morning course includes instruction on the mission oriented protective posture (MOPP) equipment such as masks, gloves and overgarments. Cadets also learn how to decontaminate themselves upon exposure to chemical agents, treat victims of chemical warfare and test various chemicals they may come into contact with. In the afternoon, individual squads compete against each other in the leader stakes course, putting to use the different skills practiced that morning. “The main reason we train them as we do,” said Dewitt, “is to instill confidence in the equipment [and procedures] that we use.” The day is done after every cadet passes through the CS chamber followed by equipment cleaning and maintenance.

The only change from last year’s curriculum is the exclusion of the “react to a nuclear attack” scenario, a topic that has lately become a decreasing threat. Added this year is a reaction course for the cadets to practice the skills learned during the morning classes



8th Regiment cadets prepare for the timed MOPP-4 suit-up drill, essential for survival in a real war where NBC weapons may be used.



Another NBC battle drill cadets must go through is to treat a casualty under MOPP-4 conditions, hampered by clothing and mask.



Clockwise, from above, left;

An 8th Regiment cadet cloaked in MOPP-4 garb hurriedly rounds a corner on the NBC leader stakes course. With the rest of his squad in trail, he rushes toward the next station.

Cadet Josh Calmes, from Louisiana State University and the last cadet from 3rd Regiment to go through the CS gas chamber, stumbles out into the sunshine, dazed and gasping for fresh air.

8th Regiment cadets struggle up the final rise on the NBC leader stakes course, a slope so great that ropes are provided to aid in the climb.

before applying them to the leader stakes course in the afternoon.

Dewitt personally tests the chamber every day to ensure that CS levels are at the proper proportion. She said, “There are some people who could stand in the chamber all day and it would not bother them, and there are other people who have the mildest whiff and they’re tearing, coughing and really having a hard time.”

One such individual is 3rd Regiment cadet, Josh Calmes, from Louisiana State University. “I was a little apprehensive at first,” said Calmes, “then I started to get more confident because everybody was so motivated. I had planned on saying my full name, my university, the university motto and full social [security number]. Then, when I took my mask off, all I could get out was my first name. After that, I was trying to spell my name out with my hands and I couldn’t do it.”

As the burn of CS gas fades away and cadre members have another good laugh, cadets learn lessons that may seem trivial to them now, but will prove invaluable when they are instinctively employed on the battlefield.



AVIATION: The high and mighty

By **Bob Rosenburgh**

As the United States Army moves into the next millennium, their new force structure design calls for a battlefield linked together through digital technology, an Army moving and fighting as a single entity by means of total communication with every member of the team. And Army Aviation is a key element of that team, focused on their role in Force XXI, the Army's blueprint for tomorrow.

Among the areas under development are logistics and training in support of the new concepts and equipment coming on line in the next few years. Maintaining a fleet of new aircraft types and upgrading skills to match modernization of current airframes is an important part of integrating those changes into the force. That force is comprised of system upgrades to the current fleet, plus one new aircraft, the RAH-66 Comanche.

Comanche exists today as two operational prototype aircraft and will eventually augment and then replace the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter and the OH-58 Kiowa

scout helicopter. By incorporating the capabilities of both into a single airframe alongside improved engines, avionics, weapons and adding stealth to boot, Comanche is a quantum leap in technology.

While fielding of Comanche is pending, modernization efforts on Apache and Kiowa are essential for them to remain viable. Also slated for improvements are the UH-60 Blackhawk utility helicopter and CH-47 Chinook medium lift helicopter.

The AH-64D, the latest version called "Longbow Apache," is the most recent example of a design that first flew 20 years ago and had since replaced the AH-1 Cobra series of attack helicopters. The Longbow conversion includes a new mast-mounted radar system that provides a multi-spectral scan of the battlefield that can track and target up to 265 objects at once on the cockpit display screen. The 16 most immediate threats are prioritized and assigned Hellfire missiles, including identification of enemy targeting radars. The aircraft can spontaneously share this infor-




Bob Rosenburgh illustration

Army-wide, the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter is being converted to the modernized AH-64D Longbow Apache.

mation with other friendly elements on the battlefield. With these and other upgrades, the Army plans to purchase 758 new Apaches through 2013.

Already delivered or covered by contract are 383 new OH-58D Kiowa Warrior scout helicopters, and plans are in motion to convert the Army's 507 OH-58Cs to the D model. Like the Longbow Apache, Kiowa Warrior sports a sophisticated search and targeting apparatus on top of the rotor, but Kiowa Warrior is configured more to hand off targets to other "killers," like artillery, tactical air-

craft, ground maneuver forces and attack helicopters. OH-58D can, however, engage targets itself with pylon-mounted external weapons. Earlier versions of the OH-58 had just a single 7.62 mm minigun as armament.

The other two candidates for remanufacture, the UH-60 and CH-47, will focus on the ability to carry larger loads and fly them farther. Both will benefit from improved avionics, night vision technology and digital interconnectivity. Both types will see an improved special operations model. 

ADJUTANT GENERAL: Essential services

By **2nd Lt. Greg Darling**

The Adjutant General's Corps provides important service-support to the Army that allows the combat arms and other branches to roll along as the well-oiled machine that they are.

Without AG, the Army system would be unable to function for lack of vital administration and support infrastructure. At the very least, soldiers would not receive their cherished mail from home, personal achievements would go unrecognized and their career progression would stop cold.

The Adjutant General's Corps processes orders for all soldiers, manages all personnel records, as well as handling promotions. When soldiers transition out of the Army, when service men and women retire from the Army and when records must be maintained, AG easily shoulders the task. The corps also operates the Military Entrance Processing Stations positioned throughout the service.

The wide range of responsibilities in the AG branch also prepares the officer for a second career in the civilian job market. Operation of modern automation systems and processing of

forms and documents are the vital aptitudes that will remain relevant occupations into the next millennium. With skills acquired in human resource management and personnel services, just to name a few, officers leaving the AG corps will be aptly qualified to leap into the fertile American economy.

Considered by most to be the father of the AG Corps, Horatio Gates served as George Washington's first Adjutant, soon followed with a promotion to brigadier general in 1775. After winning several battles, including the battle of Saratoga, the Gates' Adjutant General's Corps was officially formed and remains the Army's second oldest branch after infantry. Because of his outstanding abilities in organizing state militias into what would become the Continental Army, and in advising Gen. Washington, Gates established the core of what is today's AG Corps.



First Lt. Angie Young, from the Adjutant General's School at Fort Jackson, S.C., presented the AG corps at the second annual branch orientation day for 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp cadets. Young's primary emphasis was to point out, "AG takes care of

soldiers. From the time they get into the Army until the time they exit." AG processes awards, non-commissioned and commissioned officer evaluation reports and conducts postal operations.


In Operation Desert Shield/Storm the Adjutant General's Corps processed more than 27,000 tons of mail to service persons.

Young continued by saying, "We give commanders their troops. When a soldier dies out on the battlefield we take care of the soldier and the soldier's family, [including the processing] of their serviceman's group life insurance." The corps will then decide "who replaces that soldier," including what unit they will come from and the job posi-

tion they will fill.

When wartime requirements deem more support, it falls on the shoulders of the AG Corps to decide if reserve component soldiers or the National Guard are needed.

The Adjutant General's Corps officer basic course consists of 14 weeks of intensive instruction. Curriculum includes basic Army knowledge such as land navigation, Army operations and tactics, range training and nuclear, biological and chemical training. During an 8-day-long field training exercise students learn to operate personnel detachment equipment, they conduct command post exercises, give briefings and perform the duties of both G1 and S1 sections. Students also serve in selected class leadership positions and are evaluated by class advisors using forms similar to regular officer evaluation reports. Throughout the course work follows a relentless schedule, rivaling many university curriculums.

As their motto "Defend and Serve" says, since 1775 AG is a vital component of the complex operations of the modern Army. 

Teachers go tactical

Top educators from nation's colleges come to 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp

By 2nd Lt. Erica Iverson

An Advanced Camp tradition dating back as early as the 1970's, the annual Educator's Visit brings over 150 school officials from all over the nation to Fort Lewis to witness the ROTC Advanced Camp training here.

The mission of the visit is to provide campus administrators and faculty a better understanding and appreciation for the Leadership Development Program. It also provides them with opportunities to observe cadets in training and interact with cadre during social and training events.

Lt. Col. Greg Hightower, officer in charge of the Educator Visit, said his intent was to "have the educators leave with a further understanding and appreciation of what cadets go through, then share their awareness of ROTC at their schools."

Educators from a wide range of schools flew into Tacoma on Monday, then checked in through registration. The guests stayed at the Sheraton Tacoma Hotel, also the location for both the social mixer and Educators' Banquet held on the nights of July 10 and 11, respectively.

Maj. Gen. Stewart W. Wallace, commander of Cadet Command, addressed the several hundred guests gathered, including the educators and their guests, Military Institutional Representatives serving as cadre at Advanced Camp, and other camp cadre members at the banquet.

"We want you to see what the young men and women on your campuses go through," Wallace told them. Too few people really understand what cadets who wear the uniforms really endure, and that they really are committed."

Wallace went on to add, "Advanced Camp is the crown jewel of what we do, the crucible of what the cadets have learned, for more than 70 percent of all future Army officers are made on your campuses."

He challenged the educators to answer two essential questions while at Fort Lewis: What is ROTC, and why is ROTC important?

On the first night, the educators attended a social mixer during which they met their school's



Staff Sgt. Patrick McDonald

Ready for action, the cream of America's college intelligentsia await their briefing about the Squad STX and Platoon STX activities they will observe in the field.



Staff Sgt. Dale Worrell

Dr. Leona Parascenzo, Dean of Slippery Rock University, samples the fine quisine found inside an MRE packet.

chance to do in my life, like throwing a grenade and shooting an M16."

"It's important that I did this so I have sense of what the cadets go through. Coming here puts reality to them and this makes it as real for them as it was for me. I would encourage more faculty to come see this in a larger context."

The Educators' Banquet marked the end of the training day. Music from the I Corps Jazz Band, as well as catered food and wine from the Sheraton, set the tone for the evening.

At the social banquet, the guests partook in several military traditions. Col. Daniel Challis, 2000 ROTC Advanced Camp commander, introduced them to the military coining tradition by presenting each with an Advanced Camp coin.

July 12 was another early morning as educators had the chance to see cadets from 3rd and 5th Regiments in action at Squad and Platoon STX.



Staff Sgt. Dale Worrell


Professors join cadets as they "log on" to an obstacle/solution exercise.

For those who had little previous knowledge of military tactics, the experience was enlightening.

"The interaction and hands-on training has given me an entirely new perspective on the military," said Mrs. Kathleen Kraan-McCoy, an advisor at Florida A&M. "I was given the opportunity to watch and imagine myself in these situations, and I now have a whole new respect for ROTC."

Yet for some, it was the little things, like being issued their first Meal, Ready-to-Eat (MRE), that made the experience. Cadets were on hand with helpful insights and tips to eat the MRE, including how to make Ranger pudding and excel at accomplishing the two-minute cracker challenge.

At the end of the learning day was a barbecue where the Educators were able to interact with cadets from their schools represented in regiments six through 10. Good timing also allowed the educators the opportunity to attend First Regiment's Graduation, a wonderful end to training. The hard work of the cadets reaped its benefits, apparent in the cadet's beaming faces as they marched across the parade field.

Educators' Visit 2000 succeeded in bringing a greater awareness of ROTC to college campuses throughout the United States and to those off-shore schools with ROTC programs. Cadets and cadre not only welcomed many new faces into the ROTC program, it also gave themselves a renewed sense of what ROTC is and why it is important. 



Staff Sgt. Dale Worrell

Two educators learn the proper technique for lashing together a rappelling harness.

MIR and had an opportunity to socialize with other educators from all over the nation, as well as ROTC cadre.

The next morning came a little early for some. At 7 a.m., as all 155 Educators were bussed out to get an up close look at hands-on training at the rifle range, the Hand Grenade Assault Course, Fire Support Site and Machine Gun Assault Course.

Dr. Patricia Flemming, Associate Dean at Creighton University, summed up the day's training: "I did things I thought I'd never get the